

Head of Standard Oil Appears Before Committee

ARCHBOLD GRILLED ABOUT THE FUNDS PAID IN CAMPAIGN

Standard Oil Head Says His Company Paid \$125,000.

(Continued from First Page.)

mands that Colonel Roosevelt be called as a witness and it is expected the committee will make an effort to obtain it. Mr. Archbold today represented Mr. Roosevelt not merely as knowing about the contribution of Standard Oil, but, according to Mr. Blais, as being an active participant in it.

Toward the close of his testimony, Mr. Archbold talked about his relations with Penrose on industrial commission matters. He denied there was anything questionable about them, and Senator Penrose said that he had received many letters from business concerns about the report of the commission and had, no doubt, sent one to Mr. Archbold as a courtesy, inasmuch as he was a witness before the commission.

The members of the subcommittee present today included Senators Clapp, chairman; Jones, Oliver, and Pomerene. Mr. Pomerene has just been named on the subcommittee. He cross-examined Mr. Archbold closely and he and the witnesses clashed at times. Senator Dillingham, chairman of Privileges and Elections, and Senator Bennett, who questioned Senator Penrose on the Senate floor yesterday, was present.

Reach Chamber Early. Senator Penrose was on hand throughout the hearing and gave close attention to what occurred. Mr. Archbold arrived at the committee room about 9 o'clock, thinking the meeting would begin then. He sat in the corner of the room for forty minutes waiting for the session to begin, and while the rest of the subcommittee awaited Senator Pomerene, he smoked a cigar down to within an inch of his teeth, with an air of economy, and read a newspaper assiduously.

Mr. Archbold, after Mr. Penrose, said he was vice president of Standard Oil in 1904. He knew Cornelius N. Blais, treasurer of the committee. He did not know Mr. Cortelyou until later. In the early part of his testimony the stocky, bald-headed financial magnate, as he was composed as possible, but on cross-examination he became more telling of the "outrage" of Government attacks on him, he was wrought up and talked in bitter fashion.

He said Standard Oil had made two contributions to the 1904 campaign, one of \$100,000 to Mr. Blais and another of \$25,000 to Mr. Cortelyou.

After telling of making the two contributions Senator Clapp asked the date of the \$100,000 contribution. "I have not the exact date in mind," said Mr. Archbold. "My best recollection is that it was not later than the middle of September." He said that as he recalled it he gave the contribution to Mr. Blais in currency.

"I alone," it was at my office, 26 Broadway," Mr. Archbold said Mr. Blais sent him a receipt, but in such search as he had hurriedly made he had not been able to find it. He was asked by Senator Clapp to send the receipt to the committee if he found it and he said he would do so.

Mr. Archbold then told of conferring early in September with Mr. Blais about campaign contributions. Mr. Blais was present at this conference. The witness then discussed the \$25,000 contribution to Mr. Cortelyou. He said he did not find any such letter in his record as was published and he thought the letter alleged to have been sent to him was not his own. The signature, he said, he was quite unlike his. However, he said he had agreed to pay \$25,000 to Penrose and had no doubt he did it. Asked where they discussed the matter he said:

"I think in my office." He gave the money to Penrose, as he recalled it, late in September or early in October. He said that the \$25,000 should go to the Pennsylvania campaign.

Conferees With Blais. Mr. Archbold said he talked with Mr. Blais about October 10, with reference to another contribution. There were two or three conferees, he said. No one else was at the conference.

"What was the result?" "The result was that we declined to make the contribution in question," said Mr. Archbold.

"What conferees did you have with Mr. Cortelyou?" "I had no conferees with him," Mr. Archbold said he conferred with no one else of the national committee about contributions. He said that Senator Dick about other matters. The only person he had talked with whom he looked upon as representing Mr. Roosevelt was Mr. Blais. Mr. Archbold then related his conversation with Mr. Blais when he gave him the \$100,000.

"I said to him, 'I am not a member of the party,' said Mr. Archbold. 'We don't want to do without it being known and thoroughly approved by the powers that be.' He was questioned by Senator Penrose about this. He said he told Mr. Blais he did not want to give it unless it was thoroughly acceptable and thoroughly approved by Colonel Roosevelt."

Archbold Smokes Cigarette. While waiting for some of the committee members to appear, Archbold puffed a cigarette and read the newspapers, particularly the headlines containing his name. Penrose also enjoyed a cigar, gossiping with the committee men while waiting.

These hearings promise to be even more interesting and make better reading in the future," Penrose suggested with a loud chuckle.

Mr. Blais to 26 Broadway would help them. "They can't photograph dead men," said Clapp. "But they can do it with forged letters," retorted Penrose.

Photographs Barred. "I'm delighted with the chairman's ruling," Archbold interjected. "There will be no photograph of this committee," was Clapp's emphatic answer, "although I am in favor of the widest publicity."

Archbold was sworn with upraised hand. He then gave his name and residence, New York.

"I made contributions," said Archbold, "one to Mr. Blais of \$100,000 and \$25,000 to Senator Penrose. It was some time in September. It was given to Mr. Blais in currency. We were alone in my office, 26 Broadway. Mr. Blais sent me a receipt for the money, but I have not found it. I hope to find it."

Archbold promised to try to find the Blais receipt and produce it. "I talked before with Mr. Blais, early in September, either in my office or Mr. H. H. Rogers' office. Certain matters were talked over and we agreed to contribute \$100,000."

"Mr. Rogers is dead, too?" asked Clapp. "Yes," said Archbold. "Did you send a check for \$25,000 to Mr. Penrose?" asked Clapp. "No, sir. I do not find any record," said Archbold.

"I think I paid it in currency. No copy of the letter as it has been published exists. My agreement and the payment, I think, was made at my office. The suspicious nature of the signature attached to the published letters makes it look suspicious."

"Was anyone present with you and Penrose?" "That I recall; possibly Mr. Rogers. He had a good deal of responsibility in this matter." "You were the man in charge of these matters?" "Only in some localities," said Archbold.

After the payment of the \$25,000 did you have any conference with any of the national committee?" asked Clapp. "I did," said Archbold. "With Mr. Blais early in October. I or Penrose was two or three conferees."

Did Not Meet Cortelyou. "The result was that we declined to make a contribution," he was asked. "Did you have any conferences with Mr. Cortelyou?" he was asked. "No, none at all," said the oil magnate.

"I did not have any conferences with reference to any contributions, but only regarding the progress of the campaign," including Senator Dick and Senator Scott. I had no conferences regarding contributions."

"In the fall of 1904, when you were interested in United States Steel?" he was asked. "May be as a small shareholder. I do not know," the witness said. Archbold also denied having any interest in any other "trusts" at that time. He also denied being connected with any railroad system.

He denied having any conference regarding contributions with any railroad official.

Limited to Standard Oil. "Then your action was limited to being a member of the Standard Oil Company?" asked Clapp. "They were," answered Archbold.

Archbold said he may also have made a small personal contribution to the campaign fund.

"I do not know if Mr. Rogers or John D. Rockefeller made any further contributions," added Archbold. "William Rockefeller was cognizant of this transaction with Mr. Blais and Senator Penrose. I told him of it. I have no personal knowledge of any other contributions."

"I knew of the talk about the Harriman contribution, but I have no personal knowledge." "Were you solicited personally by Harriman to contribute?" asked Clapp. "No, I was not a party to it. I understood it was to be \$250,000. I knew of other contributions only by newspaper reports."

"The witness then took up Archbold's cross-examination. "I understand it was former Secretary Blais that first talked with me about the contribution," he said. "It was about a week before I gave the contribution," said Archbold. "Mr. Rogers and I went over the campaign. We talked about Mr. Roosevelt's attitude toward the business interests. Mr. Blais said he thought Roosevelt would be fair and impartial."

"We talked over party policies and the platform. We thought Mr. Roosevelt would take a conservative view of the tariff. It was a party question first. Mr. Blais expressed strong belief that Mr. Roosevelt would be fair in his treatment of the business interests. "Mr. Blais urged that Mr. Roosevelt's policies would conserve the best interests of business and the country," said Archbold.

"Immediately following the interview we had a conference with the directors of the Standard Oil Company, Mr. Rockefeller, W. F. Tibert, Mr. Rogers and myself and one or two others. Mr. John D. Rockefeller was not there."

Penrose Fails to Get Resolution Acted On

Senator Penrose made an ineffective effort today to get the Senate to act on his resolution directing an inquiry into his statement about the Standard Oil campaign contributions and other matters.

He finally let it go over until later in the day. As Senators objected, it was barred by the unanimous consent agreement to take up the army bill.

Soon after the session opened, the army bill was taken up and the conference report considered.

He said he would undertake it himself to make it thoroughly known. That was at our second conference. "It was at another later meeting, as I recall, that I gave the money to make it not a written subscription, just an oral agreement. It was merely a matter of convenience in giving the money in currency. There was nothing to conceal about it."

"But, not having given your check, there was made at my office. The suspicious nature of the signature attached to the published letters makes it look suspicious."

"No, there was no desire for publicity," continued Archbold. "Blais came to me for more money. He said he wanted more help. I told him that I thought our people had given him they cared to. That was about three weeks later, early in October."

Submitted to Board. "At that time was it told you that Mr. Roosevelt had agreed to accept the money?" asked Pomerene. "He assured me that he appreciated what had been done, and would like to have \$100,000 more. I parried as best I could and told him I'd have to submit it to the board."

"I put it before the board again at our office, and, after a full discussion, we decided we would stand on what we had already done."

"You had no reason to doubt his statement that he had taken this up with Mr. Roosevelt and he was satisfied?" "None whatever," the witness said. "I told Mr. Blais we would not give any more, and he said he thought it was a serious mistake. He said: 'Speaking personally you, I advise you to make this additional contribution. You are making a mistake if you do not.'"

"Blais intimated if we did not make it, he would not be put on personal grounds toward the last. He personally and in a business way, I think, was friendly to make the second contribution, did he say Mr. Roosevelt was not pleased with your original contribution?"

"No, not at all," said Archbold. "I never heard that Mr. Roosevelt objected to it until the last few days in the newspapers."

Thought Attack Unjust. Mr. Archbold said he and Mr. Rogers went to Blais' office once when Mr. Roosevelt and bureau heads began attacking Standard Oil.

"He threw up his hands and said he considered it a very unjust attack," said Archbold. "He said he could do nothing."

The attacks were by Mr. Garfield and Herbert Knox Smith, which Mr. Roosevelt approved, without any investigation or any knowledge of the facts. "These attacks occurred time after time. It was all in shape to be written out some day. It will be, this unjust course of attack. These reports of bureau heads, with Mr. Roosevelt's approval, were put out at critical time to jump when Mr. Roosevelt pulled the string."

"We suffered all the humiliation at home and abroad. Darkest Africa never saw anything like the persecution of Standard Oil by the Roosevelt Administration. There never was anything like it in the history of any nation."

Complained to Blais. "It was after the election, one year or so, that Mr. Rogers and I went to Mr. Blais to complain about these attacks."

"Blais said he had no influence with Mr. Roosevelt, and that he could do nothing to help us. He was not the man to say, 'I told you so.' The inference from our refusal to make a second contribution was very plain. Blais said it would have been different if we had done as he asked us to. I have no doubt whatever that Mr. Blais specifically asked to arrange any Standard Oil contribution so that he, Penrose, should have a part."

"I put the money to Penrose a little later than that to Blais," said the Standard Oil head.

Your book entries would show when it was made?" Insisted Pomerene. Archbold said he would examine his books. "I recollect that it was paid in paper currency," he said, "but I would not say it was not."

Will Look Up Files. Archbold said he talked with Penrose about the national campaign, but not about Roosevelt's acceptance of the Standard Oil contribution. "I will look up my records and advise the committee," said Archbold. "There are none; no letters regarding any campaign contribution."

Archbold produced copies of three letters written to Penrose in September and October, 1904, arranging for interviews at 26 Broadway.

"Read the letters," interjected Pomerene. "They were merely formal, arranging for personal and telephone appointments. Another asked Roosevelt to use his influence to secure an army appointment for Cortelyou's brother. President Roosevelt afterward made the appointment," said Archbold. "I cannot find a copy of this forged, stolen letter."

"We let it be known to those Standard Oil people—the Republicans—in places that we were the Republicans party," said Archbold. "We did not try to influence any Democratic or our organization. We never do that. Some of our directors may have made individual contributions."

"You remember that Judge Parker, in that campaign, made the charge that Roosevelt was being aided by the large interests?" "I do," said Archbold smiling broadly.

Wanted More Details. Senator Oliver asked Archbold for more details of the \$25,000 given to Senator Penrose.

"Had that anything to do with any personal act of Senator Penrose?" he asked. "Oh, no, nothing at all," said Archbold. "That was purely a political contribution."

"You suppose Mr. Cortelyou knew of this \$125,000 contribution?" "When the second contribution was up, Mr. Blais said he desired to see Mr. Cortelyou," said Archbold. "Mr. Cortelyou did not come. Blais said: 'I have come alone as Mr. Cortelyou did not come. He said anything he would say could be said for him (Cortelyou).'"

"Did not stipulate," added the witness, "that the \$25,000 I gave Penrose was to be used exclusively in Pennsylvania."

Senator Jones of Washington had Archbold reiterate the witness' understanding that the Standard Oil money was acceptable to Roosevelt. "Did he ever tell you that he had told Colonel Roosevelt," asked Jones.

"Was the matter of contributions to the Democratic campaign fund ever before the Standard Oil board?" Jones asked. "I do not think so. Certainly such a contribution was never made," Archbold replied.

Paid In \$10,000 Bills. He said as he remembered, the \$100,000 paid to Treasurer Blais was in \$10,000 bills.

Mr. Blais told me Mr. Cortelyou wanted to talk with me and made the engagement," Archbold continued. "Then Blais came along and said that Mr. Cortelyou thought it advisable not to keep the appointment."

"H. H. Rogers told me," continued Archbold, "that the contribution was made just as Harriman said. He talked with Harriman myself and he said this fund had been gotten together as it is reported. He did not tell me who requested the fund raised."

"Did you or your company ever receive any word from Colonel Roosevelt thanking you for your money," asked Jones.

"No," said Archbold. "He concluded another course against us would be more popular. It was first manifested in his letter to Mr. Cortelyou. His attacks began in 1906, shortly after his election. We offered to open our books to Garfield and his aids. We hoped we were the only large corporation that faithfully observed the Interstate Commerce Commission law. They (Roosevelt and Garfield) began a most outrageous line of persecution of us. It was an outrage."

"Blais came in a case against the Vacuum Oil Company at Buffalo \$70,000 was spent in prosecuting his corporation."

"The district attorney told the Department of Justice, I am informed, that there was no merit in the indictment—no case against us, and was told: 'Damn the merit, get the indictment,' said Archbold. "That was a sample of the outrageous persecution of us by the Roosevelt Administration."

A year later Mr. Rogers and I spent the evening with President Roosevelt at the White House," said Archbold. "Roosevelt made no special reference to our contribution, but said there had been some criticism of campaign contributions, but that that was to be expected. He said: 'There has been some criticism, but there always is; that is to be expected.'"

Archbold said Roosevelt did not mention any specific contributions. "He was exceedingly kindly and courteous," said Archbold, smiling grimly. "I said that a cent was given by the Standard Oil in the 1907 campaign."

Senator Penrose then asked Archbold: "Was this \$100,000 ever returned to you or any request ever made for its return?" "There was not," said Archbold, emphatically.

The Easy Part. "I think I'll write a comic opera, something different from the hackneyed run," "What are you going to put in it?" "I'll put in a lot of fine things to leave out."

Going to Europe. Penrose said: "Mr. Archbold has engaged passage tomorrow to leave for a two weeks' trip to Europe, and I want him to make a search for any records in his office and also have William Rockefeller and other directors of the board to appear to give his testimony regarding this contribution."

"I can't speak for Mr. Rockefeller," said Archbold. "He is in very precarious health."

"Then I ask if Mr. Rockefeller is unable to come here that a subcommittee go to him and take his testimony," suggested Penrose.

"Three of the directors who authorized our contributions are dead," said Archbold. "They were Mr. Rogers and Mr. Tibert and one other. They were worried to death."

The committee gave no intimation of whether they would comply with Penrose's request to take Mr. Rockefeller's testimony.

Archbold then exhibited a magazine article containing the famous letter from Mr. Cortelyou to Penrose. "The signature is undoubtedly a forgery," said Archbold. "This has the word (Signed) before the signature. I never discussed it with him. He sent me a copy of the report, as I was a witness before it and was interested in its work."

Letters Are Identified. Archbold identified published letters, which Archbold said were stolen from his office, including some addressed to Penrose. One urged Penrose to become chairman of the Industrial Commission. Clapp said the committee might take up the letters published in Hearst's Magazine.

"What is the use of going over Mr. Archbold's private correspondence that does not bear on the issue here. I think that we should follow the lines raised in Senator Penrose's statement, and of the contributions made by Mr. Archbold and his associates."

"I said in my statement," said Penrose, "I referred to a letter and a cipher telegram sent by Blais to Mr. Archbold in regard to his being a candidate for the Senate. I ask Mr. Archbold if my statement was correct, and whether he has the originals?"

"Your statement was correct and I have the originals," answered Archbold. Chairman Clapp announced that the committee would take a recess subject to call. He shook hands cordially with Archbold and assured him that he was invited to come to the committee in coming to Washington to testify before the committee.

Heyburn Resigns. Senator Heyburn today resigned as a member of the Committee on Privileges and Elections.

FRECKELS There's no longer the slightest need of feeling ashamed of your freckles. As a new drug, othine-double strength, has been discovered that positively removes these home-spoils. Simply get one ounce of othine-double strength, from any druggist in the city of Washington and apply a little of it at night and in the morning you will see that even the worst freckles have begun to disappear, while the lighter ones have vanished entirely. It is seldom that more than an ounce is needed to completely clear the skin and give a beautiful clear complexion. Be sure to ask for the double strength othine, as this is sold under guarantee of money back if it fails to remove freckles.

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National Rifles Armory 920 G St. N. W. Tonight, Friday, Aug. 23 8 o'clock P. M.

Speakers of National Prominence MUSIC PUBLIC WITNESSED ESPECIALLY NAMES

Through the way in which I operate I am enabled to sell you a piano at half the price ordinarily asked for the same grade goods in other houses. Come in and let me explain. Hear the beautiful tone of the Schubert. A piano whose manufacture has been directed by one man for years ever since it first became recognized as one of the leading pianos of the world. Not made by a trust and sold by a middleman at an enormous profit. See me and let me explain. JOSEPH HALL CHASE PIANO CO. 1307 G Street N. W.

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Tests Are Arranged For Cadet Engineers

The Civil Service Commission announces examinations for cadet engineers in the Lighthouse Service and for male physicians in the Indian Service.

The former will be held October 16, with positions paying \$600 to \$700 as an entrance salary for men between sixteen and twenty-five years. The latter will be held September 11, and appointees are assigned to various agencies in the Indian Service, at a salary of \$1,000 per annum.

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Store Closes 6 P. M. Tomorrow 420 TO 430 7TH ST. LANSBURGH & BRO. 417 TO 425 8TH ST. Established in 1860

Rebuilding Sale These Specials Will Create Enthusiastic Buying in Our Ready-to-Wear Dept. Tomorrow

36 Women's All-over Braided Black Taffeta Jackets. Sizes 36 to 48, inclusive. A \$10.00 value. \$2.99

17 Women's Full Length Black and Navy Serge Coats. Values up to \$30. Tomorrow \$7.55

Misses' and Children's Middy Blouses and Middy Norfolk Coats, with belts. Values up to \$1.50 and \$1.75. Tomorrow 88c

Balance of our entire stock Women's Washable Waists; lingerie and tailored effects; also Black Lawn and Solette Waists. Values up to \$3.00. Tomorrow 72c

Balance of our entire stock Women's White Wash Dress Skirts. Values up to \$3.00. Tomorrow 72c

Balance of our entire stock Women's and Misses' White Lingerie and Pure White Linen Dresses. Values up to \$10.00. Tomorrow \$1.22

Boys' Clothing at Half And Less Than Half Price Tomorrow In order to dispose of our entire stock on hand before the fall goods arrive we will sell all Boys' Clothing tomorrow at half price and less. Note the following extraordinary values:

Our \$3.00 Lightweight Reefers at \$1.48

The All-wool Cashmere and Serge Juvenile Russian and Blouses. Sizes 3 to 10. \$3.50 values. \$1.69

Our entire stock of Men's Overalls and Jumpers. 50c and 75c values. Choice 35c

Children's Silk or Pongee Parasols 50c

Big Values in TOILETS Tomorrow, 15c Antiseptic Tooth Powder, only two to a customer, can 5c

Swiss Rose Glycerin Soap, cake 8c

Swiss Tooth Powder, 5c

Swiss Toilet Traveling Cases 25c

PRESSMEN SECURE INCREASE OF PAY

Sundry Civil Bill Raises Their Wages Five Cents An Hour.

The sundry civil bill as it has been agreed to in conference increases the pay of pressmen in the Government Printing Office 5 cents an hour.

The bill as agreed to also contains the compromise provision regarding the use of power presses in the Bureau of Engraving and Printing.

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Now for a Quick Clearance of All Parasols All Silk Taffeta and Pongee Parasols Worth Up to \$3.00 . . . \$1.10

There is about 500 in the lot, and all an excellent value; most any color you may desire; some have fancy borders, others inserting. They are all silk and have the long handles. Actually worth up to \$3.00. At . . . \$1.10

Children's Parasols, All Colors, To Close 25c

Children's Silk or Pongee Parasols 50c

Big Values in TOILETS Tomorrow, 15c Antiseptic Tooth Powder, only two to a customer, can 5c

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